E 511
.5
20th
.M3
Copy 1

REUNIONS

OF THE

Twentieth Maine Regimen

ASSOCIATION.

REUNIONS

OF THE

Twentieth Maine Regiment

ASSOCIATION.

AT

PORTLAND.

Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville,
Gettysburg, Rappahannoch Station, Mine Run,
Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania,
North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg,
Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run,
Gravelly Run, Five Forks, Appomattox.

FROM THE PRESS OF
SAMUEL L. MILLER, WALDOBORO, ME.
1881.

E 511
.5
20th
N.

First Reunion at Portland.

At the Grand Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Maine in Portland, August 9th and 10th, 1876, forty-six members of Twentieth Regiment were present. The roll call was as follows :

Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain (Colonel).
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. W. Clark.
Brevet Brig. Gen. J. M. Brown (Adjutant).
Brevet Maj. W. E. Donnell (Adjutant).
Surgeon A. O. Shaw.
Surgeon W. H. True.
Quartermaster Sergt. Lewis Hall.
Hospital Steward, J. B. Wescott.
Musician, Joseph Tyler.

Company A.

Lieut. Samuel L. Miller.
T. S. Benson.
J. C. Stevens.
C. H. Cook.
Henry M. Tozier.
George A. Winning.
J. W. Gilman.
G. T. Bacon.

Company B.

James K. Christopher.
Charles Ritchie.

Company C.

Capt. I. H. McDonald.
Brevet Capt. J. H. Stanwood.
A. C. Taylor.
Capt. R. B. Plummer.
C. C. Spaulding.
P. M. Morgan.

Company D.

Lieut. Joseph Walker.
P. S. Graham.

Company E.

William D. McKim.
E. R. Huston.

Company F.

Brevet Maj. H. S. Melcher. J. E. DeWitt (color guard).
G. G. Daniels.

Company G.

Lieut. J. C. Rundlett.

Company H.

Brevet Maj. J. F. Land. A. C. Munsey.
John Whittingham.

Company I.

Brevet Maj. P. M. Fogler. W. M. Hitchcock.
A. J. Tozier, (color Sergt.) Daniel Cleaves.

Company K.

Lieut. S. M. Wyman. C. M. Chase.
F. A. Piper. S. B. Libby.
Scott Morse. Seward Field.

Assistant Surgeon, N. A. Hersom, promoted to Surgeon of the 17th Regiment, was also present with his regiment.

The members of the regiment, who arrived Wednesday, reported at Grand Army Hall, where the afternoon was passed in renewing acquaintances. At 4 P. M. the regiment formed under command of Brevet Lieut. Col. A. W. Clark, with Lieut. S. L. Miller as Acting Adjutant, and joined the column for escort duty, after which a collation was served by the city in City Hall. At 6 1-2 o'clock a column in three divisions was formed, each regiment wearing the badges and carrying the flags of their respective corps. There were about fifteen hundred veterans in line and it was said to be the most notable procession of men that ever marched in the State of Maine.

The men were conveyed by the barge and steamers to Little Chebeague, an island in Portland harbor, where tents had been pitched and immense bonfires were burning. An artillery salute and fireworks welcomed the veterans to the island.

After the supper of beans, brown bread, hard tack, cheese and coffee, the assembly was called to order and Gen. Chamberlain

welcomed the guests. Speech making was kept up till after two a. m., and the balance of the night was spent in "howling."

Thursday morning after the arrival of the 10.30 boat, the different regimental organizations got together and held their annual meetings. As the Twentieth had never formed an association, the time was deemed favorable to perfect an organization. Accordingly, the men gathered in a grove where Gen. Chamberlain soon joined them. Bugler Tyler sounded the old 3d Brigade call, "Dan! Dan! Dan! Butterfield!" and the Twentieth responded with three cheers for the Bugler and the famous old call; The organization was then perfected by the choice of the following officers :

President—Holman S. Melcher, Portland.

Vice President—James B Wescott, Bath.

Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro.

These officers constitute an executive committee with authority to act in all matters pertaining to the association. A communication from Sergeants Daniel Donovan and Ruel B. Jones, of Providence was read. Edmond M. Barton, Sanitary Inspector of the 5th Corps, who had associated with the Twentieth during the reunion, was chosen an honorary member.

The "boys" spent a short time recalling some of the incidents of the war, after which an invitation was accepted for an hour's sail in Gen. Chamberlain's yacht, which was found in charge of Color Sergeant Andrew J. Tozier. The party returned in season to take part in the "Dress Parade and clam bake which followed. Seventeen hundred persons were fed at one time. At four o'clock the veterans embarked for the city and the grandest reunion since the muster out in 1865, came to an end.

Second Reunion at Portland.

The second reunion of the surviving members of the Twentieth Maine Regiment was held at Portland, Aug. 23, 24 and 25, 1881, in connection with the grand reunion of Maine Soldiers and Sailors.

Through the efforts of Maj. H. S. Melcher, President of the regimental association, the veterans found upon their arrival four large tents arranged for their accommodation. The tents were decorated with a large campaign flag, while a small national flag and guidons bearing the division badge, the red Maltese cross, were stacked in front, and in large letters appeared "Headquarters 20th Maine Regiment." The headquarters tent was furnished with chairs, table, writing material and a book for registering names. The other tents were arranged for sleeping purposes. As the survivors of the Twentieth arrived at headquarters the greetings were most cordial. Comrades of many a weary march and hard fought battle, who had not met for sixteen years renewed their acquaintances and told again the stories of the war. As the veterans reported, their names were registered until one hundred and thirty-seven names appeared upon the roll. Several failed to register, so that the total number present at the second reunion of the Twentieth was at least one hundred and forty. The names and present residences of those registered were as follows :

Joshua L. Chamberlain, Colonel, Brunswick.
J. Marshall Brown, Adjutant, Portland.
Wm. H. True, Surgeon, Portland.
Lewis Hall, Quartermaster Sergeant, North Warren.
James B. Wescott, Hospital Steward, Bath.

Company A.

Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville.
Thomas S. Benson, Sidney.
Maxey Hamlen, Albion.
John King, West Waterville.
Geo. B. True, Dexter, Me.
Josiah Soule, Sidney Centre.
A. W. Lewis, Boothbay.
F. H. Emery, Turner's Falls.
Andrew Bradbury, Freeport.
C. H. Pennell, Brunswick.
Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro.
D. J. Lewis, West Waterville.
F. True, Charlestown, Mass.
G. T. Bacon, Jacksonville, Fla.
C. H. Bartlett, Sidney Centre.
Willian Elwell, address omitted.
W. E. Willey, West Waterville.
J. W. Gilman, West Waterville.
J. W. Morris, Cumberland Mills.
J. H. Hatch, Biddeford.

G. B. Harding, 102 Essex St., Chelsea, Mass.

Company B.

W. H. Owen, Milo,
Allen H. Smith, Pittsfield.
T. F. Hodgdon, Milo,
E. P. Rowell, Montville.
Albion Robbins, Saco.
W. L. Freese, Deering.
J. A. Philbrook, Portland.
S. L. Warner, Dexter.
L. P. Hendern, Hallowell.
Chas. N. Allen, Montville.

N. Keene, East Jefferson.

Company C.

A. M. Bean, Bethel.
G. M. Tarbox, Hollis Centre.
J. H. Spinney, Calais.
C. C. Spaulding, Buckfield.
J. H. Stanwood, Waldoboro.
A. B. Latham, West Auburn.
P. C. Morgan, Gorham, N. H.
Caleb Besse, Bryant's Pond.
C. C. Allen, Norway.
L. B. Heald, Sumner.
C. C. Gammon, Buckfield.
John E. Carlton, Andover.
J. S. Hodgdon, East Sumner.
Edmund DeCoster, Buckfield.
Geo. V. Mills, South Waterboro.

R. B. Plumer, 34 F St., South Boston, Mass.

Company D.

Joseph Walker, Portland.
Amos G. Grover, Portland.
E. S. Coan, Garland.
John E. Strout, Raymond.
T. A. Coombs, Brunswick.
P. S. Graham, Cumberland Mills.
F. H. Reed, Falmouth.
F. S. Hunnewell, Portland.
John S. Stevens, Warren.

Eben Leighton, Cumberland Mills.

Company E.

Samuel L. Messer, Union.
P. Mann, Gloucester, Mass.
Wm. K. Bickford, Thomaston.
E. S. Levensaler, Waldoboro.
Orchard F. Mank, Waldoboro.
Albert Hatch, Bristol.
Charles A. Whitney, Etna.
Cyrus G. Stewart, North Union.
Alex. Stinson, Portland.
W. H. Levensaler, Waldoboro.
Barden Turner, Waldoboro.
L. D. Benner, Galesburg, Ill
Frank C. Harding, Gorham.
W. A. Cole, South Framingham Mass.

Company F.

A E. Fernald, Winterport.
Steadman Hatch, Harmony.
J. R. Martin, Foxcroft.
Jacob P. Smith, Dexter.
Frank B. Ward, Skowhegan.
O. Bussell, Wellington.
J. M. Stone, Somerville, Mass.
Lyman Rowe, Canaan.
Holman S. Melcher, Portland.
A. D. Boothby, South Livemore.
Sullivan Johnson, St. Albans.
J. E DeWitt. Natick, Mass.
B. D. Libby, Wellington.
Geo. G. Daniels, Lewiston.
Henry Obin, Brunswick.
O. P. Martin, Foxcroft.

Company G.

C. E. Hoyt, Fort Fairfield.
J. D. Williams, Alna.
A. H. Hiscock, Damariscotta.
Alvin Butler, Mt. Vernon.
S. T. Lowell, Sheepscot.
I. A. Macurda, Wiscasset.
G. P. Huff, East Pepperell, Mass.

Company H.

F. M. Rogers, Topsham.
Henry M. Holmes, Milton.
Henry M. Griggs, Brownfield.
A. G. Munsey, Livermore Falls.
Daniel J. Prescott, Portland.
W. D. Ring, Freeport.
Arnold J. Deering, 115 Middle St., Portland.

Company I.

Emerson Creighton, Warren.
J. L. Bradford, Union.
T. E. Arnold, Chelsea, Mass.
G. L. Witham, West Southport.
Edward Light, Washington.
George N. Grant, Hallowell.
Andrew J. Tozier, Great Chebeague Isle.

Company K.

S. B Libby, Durham.
Seward Field, Bath.
G. W. Cobb, Brunswick.
Ira M. Field, Freeport.
E. M. Kellar, Thomaston.
Joseph Fuller, Brunswick.

J. H. Miller, Lewiston. Joseph Tyler, Portland.
Robert Anderson, Rockland. Winfield S. Morse, Biddeford.
C. M. Chase, Freeport. Lyman B. True, Yarmouth.
S. M. Wyman, Auburn. W. H. Worthing, Cundy Harbor.
A. D. Alexander, North Harpswell.

The following names were registered with the letter of the company omitted :

A. H. Philbrick, Salem, Me. W. H. Wentwort, no address.
C. H. Watson, Hallowell. Walter Harding, Gorham, Me.
E. B. Hopkinson, Chicopee, Me.

E. M. Barton, of Worcester, Mass., well-known to the soldiers of the 1st Division, 5th Corps. registered as an honorary member of the association. Several names were repeated on the register and it is probable that some errors and omissions occur in the above list.

The Twentieth participated in the general exercises of the camp until Wednesday evening, when the special exercises arranged by the Executive Committee of the Association occurred. At half-past seven the regiment, led by Chandler's Band, marched to the grand tent. The Portland *Press* of the next morning said :

"The chief event of the evening was the reunion of the Twentieth Regiment, the gallant body of men which Chamberlain led to Little Round Top, and whose obstinate hold of that important position baffled the plans of Lee and made the battle of Gettysburg a Union victory. The meeting was held in the great Yale tent. Long before the hour for the exercises came the tent was filled by interested spectators, and the grey-bearded "boys" with the red Maltese cross upon their caps, found difficulty in making their way within hearing distance."

Not less than two thousand veterans and visitors were assembled around the stand when Maj. H. S. Melcher, President of the regimental association, called the meeting to order and requested Joseph Tyler, the old bugler of the Twentieth, to sound the brigade call. As the ringing notes of "Dan, Dan, Dan, Butterfield, Butterfield !" burst upon the evening air the veterans broke into cheers in which the audience enthusiastically joined. Maj.

Melcher then very happily referred to the old battle flag of the regiment which had been promised for this occasion. As Coporal Coan came forward with the tattered flag bourne by the Twentieth through the storm of iron and lead at Gettysburg, it was greeted by another cheer, and the band struck up "Rally round the Flag." This flag at Gettysburg was carried by Sergt. Andrew J. Tozier and Dr. E. S. Coan was the only surviving member of the color guard at Gettysburg present on this occasion, and to him the flag was formally entrusted for the remainder of the reunion.

The President then read a poem, written by a Portland lady and dedicated to the 17th and 20th regiments as they marched through the streets of Portland with their tattered flags on their return from the war in 1865. At the close of the reading of the poem, the historian of the Twentieth, Samuel L. Miller, was introduced and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Comrades of the Twentieth:

It is now nineteen years since you were sworn into the service of the United States as members of the Twentieth Maine Infantry; more than sixteen years have elapsed since your military service expired. These fleeting years of toil and care have sprinkled many of your heads with gray. The youthful recruit of '62 appears to-night in the vigor of manhood, and the middle-aged veteran of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox already feels the infirmities of age creeping on. Another generation is growing up around you, and your children and your children's children are eagerly listening to the story of your marches, your battles and your encampments. Comrades, this is the story it is my proud privilege to recall to your minds to-night.

With you enlistment was no holiday affair. For more than a year the war had raged. It had been a year fraught with disaster at least to the Union armies in Virginia. The advance upon Richmond from the Peninsula had been repulsed, and the troops of McClellan had been driven back with terrible loss. The second battle of Bull Run had been fought but three days before you left the State, and the victorious army of Robert E. Lee was

already preparing to invade the free States. With a knowledge of these terrible events fresh in your minds, fully realizing the dangers and suffering before you and prepared to face death in any form, you moved to the front.

To give the full particulars of every march, encampment, skirmish and fight in the history of the Twentieth Regiment would fill volumes, and is not within the scope of an evening's address. I ask you, therefore, to overlook any seeming omissions or too brief representation of important events.

The Twentieth Maine Infantry was the last of the three years' regiments raised in pursuance of the requisition and authority of the President of the United States, dated July 2d, 1862. The regiment appears to have been formed from detachments of men enlisted for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and afterwards found to have been unnecessary to complete those organizations. A large proportion of the men were enlisted before the order for the formation of the Twentieth Regiment was promulgated. The authority for the organization was as follows :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, August 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 26.

The Secretary of War having requested that another regiment of Infantry be organized from the enlisted men of Maine's quota of an additional 300,000 volunteers, called for by the President, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief orders and directs that all companies already enlisted for new regiments under this call, and which shall be hereafter designated, the same not necessarily comprised in the organization of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth regiments of Infantry, report to Col. E. K. Harding, Asst. Q. M. General, and go into camp at the rendervous established for this regiment (the Twentieth of Maine Volunteers) at Island Park near Portland, on or before the 12th inst., where quarters and subsistence will be provided. The organization of this regiment will be completed forthwith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN L. HODSDON, Adjutant General.

On the 11th of August, in pursuance of this order, squads of recruits began to arrive in camp, afterwards known as "Camp Mason," and in a few days the ranks of the Twentieth regiment were full. Adelbert Ames, of Rockland, a graduate of West Point, who had already acquired a reputation for military skill and bravery, was commissioned Colonel ; Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Brewer, Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, Lieut. Colonel ; and Charles D. Gilmore, of Bangor, Captain of Company C., Seventh Maine, Major.

The Twentieth was supplied with an English arm, known as the Enfield Rifle Musket, with the regulation equipments, and the uniform consisted of the usual fatigue cap, blue frock coat, with the *unusual* dark blue trowsers.

The men having received slight instruction in the "School of the Soldier," were mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Bartlett, 12th U. S. Infantry, on the 29th, at which time the regiment numbered 965 officers and men. On the morning of the 2d of September the comfortable quarters at Camp Mason were abandoned, and the regiment quietly took its departure for Boston by rail, where it embarked on the steamer "Merrimac" and sailed the next morning for Alexandria, Virginia, arriving on the afternoon of the 6th. Sunday, the 7th, the Twentieth proceeded to Washington by steamer and occupied grounds near the arsenal. Having been assigned to Butterfield's famous "Light Brigade" of Morrell's Division, Porter's Corps, the regiment moved about sunset on the 8th, crossed Aqueduct bridge over the Potomac and marched to Fort Craig, Arlington Heights. This moonlight march of four or five miles was our first experience, and the soldier's privilege of grumbling was freely indulged. Looking back through the vista of years, it does not strike us as at all surprising that Col. Ames, disgusted with the conduct of his command on that occasion, should have exclaimed : "If you can't do any better than you have to-night, you better all desert and go home!"

The brigade to which the Twentieth had been assigned was composed of the Twelfth, Seventeenth and Forty-Fourth New York, Eighty-Third Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Michigan, and was then under the command of Col. Stockton of the Sixteenth.

September 12th the brigade crossed the Potomac to Georgetown and started on the forced march to Antietam. That night, after a march of sixteen miles, scarcely a corporal's guard of the Twentieth stacked arms when the brigade went into camp. The stragglers, however, came up in a few hours and the regiment marched with full ranks the next morning. On that day a march of twenty-four miles was made, and, during the day, a majority heard the distant roar of battle for the first time. The regiment marched through Frederick on the morning of the 15th and bivouacked that night at Middletown, arriving near Sharpsburg the next evening. The next morning the Twentieth moved forward with the brigade and took a position in reserve near the

centre, east of Antietam Creek. During the afternoon of the 17th our brigade and another were ordered to the right to support troops in that quarter. The emergency having passed the Twentieth returned to the former position, and the men lay on their arms that night. The next morning the brigade took up a position in the rear of Burnside, on the left. The infantry of Porter's corps took no active part in the battle of Antietam, but the position it held during that eventfu day was a most important one.

On the 19th the command moved forward through Sharpsburg to Shepherdstown Ford, where the main body of the rebel army had crossed the Potomac. The next morning Morrell's division and a portion of Sykes' made an attempt to cross over and drive the enemy from their position. Sykes' division and the first and second brigades of our division, with a portion of the third, including the Twentieth, had crossed and pushed out a short distance, when the enemy developed such force that a retreat was ordered During the recrossing of the ford under a sharp and severe fire from the rebels, who now lined the bank, the Twentieth was kept in excellent order and discipline, and the conduct of the regiment, for the first time under fire, was noticed and much praised. As soon as the regiment recrossed it was formed along the canal bank, and kept up a hot fire with the enemy across the river.

The Twentieth being a portion of the force left to guard the upper Potomac, remained near Shepherdstown three weeks. On the 7th of October the brigade moved to the Iron Works, near the mouth of Antietam Creek, where it remained till the 30th. Colonel Ames now found an opportunity to give the regiment a taste of discipline and drill which it so much needed. Company and battalion drill, dress parade and inspection kept the men from idleness, and the line officers were obliged to apply themselves to the study of tactics until they become proficient in the manual of arms and in all the evolutions of the company and battalion. Col. Ames was an educated soldier and a rigid disciplinarian, and although at times his orders were severe in the extreme, yet the soldierly bearing of the regiment soon became conspicuous, and without question much of the fame which the Twentieth Maine afterwards achieved, was due to the sense of subordination and attention to duty, instilled by the teachings of its first commander.

The hardships to which the men had been exposed, the forced march, the change of climate and above all the failure to supply the regiment with shelter tents, now began to show its results in the long list of sick borne upon the rolls. It is almost incredible but nevertheless true, that, when the advance was made into Virginia from Antietam, the Twentieth sent away three hundred invalids, and many of those who remained on duty were reduced to a condition from which they did not recover for months.

October 30th the regiment broke camp and marched in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The next day the Potomac and Shenandoah were crossed, and the column having wound around the base of London Heights, continued the march down London Valley. While the army was moving south through this beautiful valley, the enemy was moving up the Shenandoah on the other side of the Blue Ridge. November 2d an advance corps had a fight with them at Snicker's Gap, and that night we camped near a village with the euphonious name of "Snickersville." On the 6th, marched through Middleburg, where eight months later the Twentieth and the Third Brigade had a spirited brush with the enemy. The next day the march was interrupted by a snow storm, and the troops camped in the woods near White Plains. November 9th we went into camp at Warrenton and remained till the 17th, during which time Gen. McClellan was superceded by Burnside, and a general reorganization of the army followed. Continuing the march, the Aequia Creek Railroad was reached on the 24th, at a point three miles from Fredericksburg, afterwards well-known to you as "Stoneman's Switch," where the regiment settled down to the monotony of camp and picket duty for three weeks.

At daylight on the morning of December 11, we marched in the direction of Fredericksburg, but did not cross the river till 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th. Passing through the town under a terrible fire of shot, shell and railroad iron, the Twentieth formed and advanced across the field, while the enemy poured upon them a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. With Colonel Ames gallantly leading in advance of the colors, the line moved in admirable order over fences and obstructions, through the ranks of troops lying down, until the extreme front was reached. Relieving those already engaged, Colonel Ames placed his men as much under cover as possible and held his position for thirty-six hours, constantly under fire. During the night of the 14th

the brigade was withdrawn from the front and bivouacked on the pavements of the city. The next night they were again moved to the front, and it soon became known that the movement was designed to cover the retreat of the army. The men were kept in position until the troops were all over, when they too approached the pontoons, and just at dawn of day reached the north bank in safety. The small loss which the Twentieth suffered at Fredericksburg may be attributed largely to the skillful manner in which the regiment was handled by Colonel Ames. With weary steps and thankful hearts, the Twentieth Maine found its way through mud and rain to their old camp-ground and went into winter quarters. At Fredericksburg many of the men exchanged their Enfield for Springfield rifles, and in a short time the whole regiment was supplied with those muskets.

The duties of camp and picketing a few miles to the rear, were interrupted December 30th by a reconnoissance to Richard's Ford, and the celebrated "Mud March" January 24th, 1863. Towards spring by an egregious blunder the men were innoculated with small pox, and on that account the regiment was moved on the 22d of April to isolated camp. On the 27th the Fifth Corps moved to Chancellorsville, and Colonel Ames volunteered as an aid on the staff of Gen. Meade. May 3d the Twentieth was ordered to Banks' Ford to guard the telegraph, returning to its former camp after the battle.

May 21st the regiment moved with the brigade three miles to the right, and went into a pleasant camp. Colonel Ames having been promoted to Brigadier General, the command of the Twentieth devolved upon Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, who was soon after commissioned Colonel. About this time Col. Strong Vincent of the Eighty-Third replaced Col. Stockton in the command of the brigade. Lieut. J. M. Brown, the efficient adjutant of the Twentieth, was promoted to Captain and A. A. G. The Second Maine Regiment having been mustered out, one hundred and twenty-five men, who had enlisted for three years, were transferred to the Twentieth, and joined the regiment at this camp on the 23d. These men expected to be discharged with their regiment and at first refused duty, but finally accepted the situation and became a valuable acquisition to the command.

May 28th the brigade was ordered to guard the fords of the Rappahannock, the position of the Twentieth being at United States Ford. June 5th another move was made to Ellis Ford.

In a few days it became known that the army of Lee was moving north, and the army of the Potomac entered upon those movements which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. At dark on the 13th the Twentieth broke camp and joined the brigade at Morrisville, marching the next day to Catlett's Station. The day following, you will remember as one of the hottest days of your experience. The regiment marched to Manassas Junction. Sunstrokes were frequent, and the men were weary, thirsty and footsore when they bivouacked that night

June 17th the column marched to Gum Springs, and on the 19th to Aldie, where the cavalry had fought and driven back the rebels under Hampton and Stewart. The Third Brigade, having been selected to support the cavalry in a further advance, was put in motion at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st and marched to Middleburg, where the cavalry was already advancing. The force of the enemy was two brigades of cavalry supported artillery, which the Third Brigade was mainly instrumental in driving from one position to another, behind stone walls and creeks for some six miles. During this running fight of ten hours duration, the Twentieth lost one man killed, and one officer and seven men wounded. The next day the brigade returned to its former camp at Aldie. During this movement the Twentieth was commanded by Lieut. Col. Connor of the Forty-Fourth New York, Colonel Chamberlain being sick from a partial sunstroke.

The Twentieth remained at Aldie until June 26th, when it marched through Leesburg to the Potomac and crossed at Edwards' Ferry. Continuing the march on the following day, it forded the Monocacy river and camped within two miles of Frederick for two days. At this time Gen. Meade was made commander of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Sykes succeeded to the command of the Fifth Corps. On the 29th the march was resumed through Frederick to Unionville. On the last day of June a movement was made by a portion of the Fifth Corps to intercept the enemy or ascertain his position. The Third Brigade took the advance, and marched with skirmishers in front during the afternoon,and camped that night about three miles from the Pennsylvania line. On the 1st of July, having crossed the state line amid great enthusiasm, the column pressed on and late that afternoon reached Hanover. Halting two hours, the march was continued by moonlight, the music of the bands mingling with the cheers of the soldiers. At midnight the

exhausted troops went into camp, after a march of thirty-two miles.

At daylight on the morning of the 2d the troops were again in motion, and at an early hour arrived within supporting distance of the forces engaged at Gettysburg. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Third Brigade was hurried a mile or more to the left under a heavy artillery fire, and the Twentieth, moving "on the right by file into line," took position in the woods on the crest of a small hill, now known as "Little Round Top." The position held by the Twentieth was the extreme left of the Union line, and of great importance. Company B. was sent forward as skirmishers, but had not deployed when brisk firing commenced on the right, and a large force of the enemy was soon seen marching rapidly to the left through the ravine in our front. So rapid were their movements that the skirmishers were cut off, and were obliged to secrete themselves behind a stone wall. To avoid being flanked, Colonel Chamberlain moved his left wing to the left and rear, making nearly a right angle at the colors. This disposition had scarcely been made when the enemy fell upon the left with great fury. The struggle was desperate, now one party and now the other holding the ground. The ammunition of the Twentieth was nearly expended when the enemy gave way. The men had scarcely time to collect cartridges from the boxes of the dead and wounded before the assault was renewed apparently by fresh troops. The Twentieth had now lost nearly half its number and began to waver. At this moment Col. Chamberlain ordered the charge. Advancing on the run the Twentieth completely routed the enemy and at the opportune moment the skirmishers arose from behind the stone wall and gave them a volley. Thinking themselves surrounded large numbers threw down their arms and surrendered. After driving the enemy nearly half a mile the regiment returned to its old position. Having received a supply of ammunition the Twentieth supported by two regiments of Pennsylvania reserves, advanced up the steep and rocky sides of Big Round Top and secured a position which they held during the night with the aid of the Eighty-Third which came up later. The Twentieth went into the fight with 358 muskets and captured 308 prisoners. The regiment lost 32 killed, 97 wounded and 6 taken prisoners on the skirmish line in the night. Detatchments sent out to bury the dead counted in front of the position occupied by the Twentieth on Little Round Top fifty rebel dead and it is estimated that the regiment

killed and wounded at least 300 of the enemy. The colors of the regiment were carried by Sergt. Tozier and although exposed on the angle of the line the sergeant and two of the four guards escaped without even a scratch. The splendid fighting qualities developed by the Twentieth Maine on the 2d day of July, gave it a brilliant reputation throughout the army and gained for Joshua L. Chamberlain the well-deserved title of "Hero of Round Top."

On the morning of the 3d the brigade was relieved and moved to the rear of the left centre and lay in reserve during the day. At two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy open upon our lines the most terrific artillery fire ever heard in battle. For two hours the earth trembled and the air was filled with shot and shell.

"Then shook the hills, with thunder riven
* * * * * * * *
And louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flashed the red artillery."

During the night of the 4th Lee's army retreated and towards the close of the next day we were again moving south. Nothing of importance occurred except hard marching through rain and mud till the 10th when Company E. had two men killed and six captured in a skirmish near Fair Play, Maryland. During the night of the 13th the enemy made its escape across the Potomac and the expected battle did not occur. The next day the Fifth corps moved to Williamsport and on the 15th crossed the Potomac at Berlin and encamped at Lovettsville eight miles south of the river. The march was continued down the valley to the 23d when our division relieved the Third corps at Manassas Gap. The next morning the whole division was drawn up in line of battle and word was passed along the lines that the heights in front were to be taken at all hazards. Wapping Heights proved to be the most difficult place over which troops ever advanced in line of battle. Up the almost perpendicular hill, through woods and tangled underbrush, the men toiled—and picked blackberries—expecting the enemy to open fire at every step. The summit was finally reached but the enemy had fled. The magnificent view of the Shenandoah valley obtained from the heights partially repaid the men for the ascent. The "recall" was sounded and the line faced about and marched two miles to the rear. On the 25th the march was resumed, and on the 7th of August the regiment arrived at Beverly Ford, which the brigade guarded till the 16th of September. The command of the brigade having devolved upon Col. Chamberlain by the promotion of Col. Rice,

Lieut. Col. Gilmore assumed command of the Twentieth.

September 16th the army advanced to Culpepper where it remained in camp till October 10th, when the Fifth Corps moved to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan, but finding no enemy returned to camp at night. The next day the enemy having threatened our right flank, the army began to fall back to preserve its line of communication. That night we camped at Beverly Ford. In the morning we retraced our steps, crossed the river, advanced nearly to Brandy Station and bivouached for the night. It was now ascertained that Lee was moving rapidly around our right and at one o'clock on the morning of the 13th the race for Centreville began. That night we camped at Catlett's Station having marched twenty-five miles. The bugle sounded "revelie" at an early hour the next morning and the march was resumed. Near Bristoe Station the division halted an hour for coffee and "hard tack" which had hardly been disposed of when a rebel battery opened upon us from the woods. The division pulled out hurredly and the march from this point to Manassas was rapid and the files were well closed up. Arriving at Manassas, the corps was formed in line of battle with batteries in position and remained till late in the afternoon listening to the roar of battle some two miles south where the Second corps under Warren was engaged—and all the while we were wondering why we had hurried away from them. About the time that Warren had whipped Hill the Fifth corps was started on the double quick to his assistance. At nine o'clock the corps moved towards Bull Run which we crossed at half past two the next morning, having been on foot twenty-four hours and marched thirty-two miles.

From the 15th to the 20th the regiment oscillated between Centreville and Fairfax. The enemy in the meantime had destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and began to fall back to his old quarters across the Rapidan. As fast as the road could be repaired the army of the Potomac followed. On the morning of Nov. 7th the Twentieth, now under the command of Major Ellis Spear, was in camp at Three Mile Station. The Rappahannock river at Rappahannock Station was held by the rebel brigades of Hoke and Hayes which it was now determined to attack. Eighty men under Capt. Morrill were detailed from the Twentieth for the skirmish line which in the advance had gained a position behind the railroad embankment, when the Sixth Corps moved to the attack on the right. Seeing the gallant advance of the line in that direction Capt. Morrill's party dashed forward

with the Sixth Maine Regiment and entered the works simultaneously with them. The Twentieth lost in this brilliant affair one man killed and seven wounded.

The next day the regiment crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and encamped two miles from the river where occurred the "hard tack" drill. Towards evening on the ninth we recrossed the river and passed a cold and uncomfortable night near the ford.

About this time Col. Hayes of the 18th Massachusetts took command of the brigade. On the 10th we crossed the river again and at sunrise on the 26th marched to the Rapidan which was crossed and the march continued with frequent halts till eight o'clock at night. On the 29th our advance was made to Mine Run where the brigade took a position under a brisk fire from the enemy's lines which were not more than three hundred yards distant. We remained before the works of the enemy until the night of Dec. 2d when we folded our tents like the Arabs and silently stole away, the Third Brigade forming the rear guard.

Dec. 4th the Twentieth went into camp at Rappahannock Station for the purpose of guarding the railroad bridge during the winter. The rifle pits which had been captured a month before and which had become the last ditch for many rebel dead, were graded off and comfortable quarters erected thereon. The officers, lucky souls, sent to Maine for their wives and the rank and file contented themselves with an occasional furlough. Here was spent the gayest winter in the history of the Twentieth.

This old battle flag in which we naturally feel so much pride, had now become tattered and torn and a new set of colors were procured. The old flag was presented to General Ames and delivered to him in Rockland while on leave of absence that winter. You remember, comrades, how you stood by that flag at Antietam and Shepherdstown; how you planted it on Little Round Top and defended it through the fierce assaults of that memorable day; and you remember too how

"In the brilliant glare of the summer air,
With a brisk breeze around it creeping,
Newly bright through the glistening light,
The flag went grandly sweeping:
Gleaming and bold were its braids of gold,
And flashed in the sun-ray's kissing;
Red, white, and blue were of deepest hue,
And none of the stars were missing."

Previous to the opening of the campaign of 1864 a reorganization of the army took place. The old First Brigade of our division was broken up and the Hundred-and-eighteenth Pennsylvania and the Eighteenth Massachusetts joined the Third Brigade. Gen. Warren was placed in command of the Fifth Corps, Gen. Griffin retained the First Division and Gen. Bartlett took the Third Brigade. On the first day of May the winter quarters of the Twentieth at Rappahannock were broken up and the Brigade marched across the river to a camp east of Brandy Station, where the Fifth Corps, now composed of thirty thousand men, was concentrating. On the morning of the 4th the regiment with about three hundred rifles, under command of Major Spear, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and entered upon those movements known as the battles of the "Wilderness," the memory of which appears to those who took part in those sanguinary conflicts, more like a dreadful nightmare than a reality. That night the brigade bivouacked on the Orange and Fredricksburg turnpike near the old Wilderness Tavern. On the morning of the 5th, the army was extended along the roads in the densest portion of the Wilderness and the enemy were soon found to be rapidly advancing for the purpose of crushing our line before it could be concentrated. Upon our division devolved the duty of engaging the attention of the enemy until the rest of the army could get into position. The Third Brigade which occupied the centre, was formed in two lines, the Twentieth being in the second line. When the order was given to advance all three brigades started on the double-quick with a yell, driving the enemy in confusion back upon his reserves. Finding the Sixth Corps had failed to connect on the right, the First Brigade fell back while the Third continued to advance. The enemy quickly took advantage of this and opened a murderous fire on our right from across the road. At the same time the Second Brigade on the left was being driven back by a heavy force. The Third Brigade was now alone with both flanks exposed. In the confusion each commander acted on his own judgment and a large part of the brigade broke for the rear on the run. At length the order was given to retire. The Twentieth was the last to leave the field bringing off with them a large squad of prisoners and in the retreat was obliged to make a detour to the left to avoid a force of the enemy which held the open field across which the line had first charged. The breast works built in the morning

were finally reached and the line re-established. The contest was short but the regiment lost about ninety men killed wounded and missing, among them Capt. Morrill of Company B. severely wounded in the face. Nearly all the prisoners were wounded and taken by the skirmish line in our rear. At dawn of the 6th the regiment moved out to the open field where it fought the day before and on the right of the road, and established a skirmish line in the opening with the main part of the regiment in the edge of the woods, sheltered by the brow of a hill, where it lay all day under fire, losing two men killed and ten wounded. Towards night an attack upon the Sixth Corps swept it back until the firing appeared to be in the rear and there begun to be quite a panic among the regiments of our division but the Twentieth stood firm until the fighting was over when the brigade was ordered back into breastworks. At nine o'clock the next morning the Twentieth and Hundred-and-eighteenth were ordered to charge into the woods in front and develop the enemy's strength. The skirmishers were driven in at a run until the line came in sight of the enemy's old position when he opened with a battery which a larger force could have carried, but with two regiments it was impossible. It was evident, however, the main body of the enemy had withdrawn and our force retired a short distance where a skirmish line was deployed and the Twentieth placed in support. In this movement the regiment lost thirteen killed and wounded. All were brought off except Lieut. F. W. Lane, Company B. who was struck in the head by a piece of shell and taken prisoner. He died in a rebel hospital a few days later. Lieut. J. M. Sherwood was severely wounded and died that night. At dark the army began to move towards Spotsylvania and the Twentieth and Hundred-and-eighteenth remained on the line where they had spent the day as a part of the rear guard of the corps. At midnight they silently withdrew and followed the corps. Towards noon of the 8th as they approached Spotsylvania there was cannonading at the front and they then heard of the morning's battle in which the Third Brigade had suffered so terribly. The regiment had halted for breakfast when they were ordered to the front and placed temporarily in Crawford's division, supporting a skirmish line in front of the enemy's position at Laurel Hill. The regiment changed positions several times and during the afternoon was subjected to a severe shelling but had only one man wounded. At four o'clock the Twentieth was allowed to go a short distance to the rear to cook hard tack and

make coffee—the first coffee the men had had for three days. At half past six they went to the front again and were placed in the third line for an attack on the enemy's position. The third line advanced up the hill and lay down until support should be needed. At dark the enemy charged. The lines in front of the Twentieth divided and fell back to right and left and the enemy came suddenly upon the third line, causing the regiment on the left to retreat in confusion and forcing the Twentieth back about two rods. Then ensued a desperate hand-to-hand fight in the darkness. Friend could hardly be distinguished from foe ; men fought single combats ; revolvers came into play and officers found their swords for once useful. The regiment took about eighty prisoners and lost six killed, fifteen wounded and two missing. Capt. W. W. Morrill was killed while cheering on his men and Lieutenants Melcher and Prince were wounded. Fighting ceased about nine o'clock but the regiment remained in the same position till morning when it rejoined the brigade. During the night troops in the rear threw out pickets and refused to believe that any Union force was so far to the front. The conduct of the officers and men of the Twentieth on this occasion was worthy of all praise.

During the 9th the regiment obtained rest for the first time since crossing the Rapidan. About five o'clock in the afternoon the brigade supported an attack in which the enemy were driven back. Towards the evening of the 10th the First and Third Brigades went to the front and prepared to charge in three lines upon the enemy's works, but to the great relief of all concerned the movement was abandoned. This was a lucky day for the Twentieth. During the 11th the brigade lay in reserve, exposed to the fire of artillery and musketry from the front. On the 12th the command went to the left and prepared for another charge but Gen. Griffin revoked the order.

The Twentieth moved to the left at ten o'clock on the evening of the 13th and arrived in front of the enemy at Spotsylvania Court House at five o'clock the next morning, having marched all night in mud, rain and darkness. The Twentieth remained in front of Spotsylvania from the 14th to the 20th, losing four men killed. On the 21st another left flank movement began and the next day the brigade was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy. On the 23d our division reached the North Anna river at Jericho Ford and at once commenced crossing. The Twentieth forded the stream with the brigade and at six o'clock that afternoon assisted

in the repulse of the sudden attack on Sweitzer's Brigade. In this action Major Spear, commanding the regiment, was slightly wounded. The night was spent in throwing up breast works behind which the regiment lay till five P. M. the next day when it moved to the right and front about a mile and bivouached near the Virginia Central Railroad. On the 25th the column moved down the railroad and found the enemy strongly posted at Noell's Station. Breast works were thrown up for self protection and for two days a portion of the division was engaged in tearing up the railroad. During the heavy picket firing on the 26th the Twentieth had three men wounded. At dark the division withdrew from the front and marched with short intervals of rest till six o'clock the next afternoon. It was a hard march through a finely cultivated country which had never before been visited by the desolation of war. That night for the first time in more than three weeks the men slept without an apprehension of danger from any quarter. For twenty-two days the regiment had been almost constantly under fire, and the men who had survived the terrible ordeal wondered how they escaped unscathed.

The Pemunkey river was crossed at Hanover Ferry and the march continued without interruption until the 30th, when still advancing heavy skirmishing occurred and the line of entrenchments covering the approaches to Richmond was reached. On the first day of June the enemy charged our line and was driven back. On the 3d the Twentieth participated in the fight at Bethesda church, losing two men killed, one officer, Adjutant Donnell, and twenty-three men wounded. The brigade remained in this position till the night of the 5th when it was relieved by the Ninth Corps and the Fifth Corps lay in reserve till the 12th. The regiment moved on the night of the 12th and crossed the Chickahominy early the next morning. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th the Twentieth crossed the James river on a steam transport and halted a mile from the river, the Fifth Corps still being in reserve and the last to cross over. On the morning of the 18th the Fifth Corps moved to the front and was received with a heavy fire. The Third Brigade being in the centre of the division was somewhat concealed by woods through which they advanced to an open field where they halted and commenced throwing up breast works. In the meantime the Second Brigade had gained a position close up to the enemy's lines and

the First Brigade lead by our Colonel Chamberlain had made a charge in which its commander fell severely wounded. For gallant conduct on this occasion Colonel Chamberlain was made a Brigadier General on the field by Gen. Grant—the only instance of the kind in the history of the war.

From this time till the 15th of August, the Twentieth occupied works in front of Petersburg in close proximity to the enemy and generally under fire. These works were gradually strengthened and completed, bomb-proofs were constructed and vast covered passages were excavated in every direction. Every means were taken to provide protection from the mortar batteries and sharpshooters of the enemy but without success. On the 22d of June Capt. Samuel T. Keene was killed by a sharpshooter, and the regiment lost three men killed and several wounded during their occupation of the works. July 30th the Twentieth from their position had a fine view of the grand explosion of the mine and the grand failure which followed.

Early on the morning of Aug. 15th the brigade was relieved by other troops and encamped in the rear. On the 18th marched to the Weldon Railroad which was struck about six miles from Petersburg and possession taken without opposition. That afternoon the enemy made an attack which was repulsed by the Second and Third Divisions. The next day another attack in full force was made and the Third Brigade went up to the right on the double-quick but were not needed. Sunday the 21st, in the morning while the regiment was packing up for a move, the picket line was driven in followed by the rebels charging in several lines, supported by vigorous shelling from their batteries. The assault extended some distance to the right but their whole line was repulsed with heavy loss, our division capturing 38 officers, 300 men and four battle flags. The Twentieth held a splendid position, their fire enfilading the enemy completely. It was a smart fight and the victory though signal was a bloodless one for the Twentieth.

Sept. 30th the Division moved from the Weldon Railroad with the Third Brigade in advance, and found the enemy entrenched at ~~Preble~~'s Farm. The works consisted of a small square fort flanked by strong lines of breast works. After some skirmishing the brigade charged across the open field in the face of a terrible fire of musketry and canister and captured the works with one piece of artillery and seventy-one prisoners. The gun,

limber, six horses and two prisoners were secured by Lieut. A. E. Fernald of the Twentieth and an officer of the 32d Massachusetts while the rebels were trying to run it off. A division of the Ninth Corps then took the advance and being attacked just before dark were driven back in confusion. Our division was ordered to the front to check the enemy and after one of the fiercest fights of the campaign they were repulsed and Griffin's Division, and in particular the old Third Brigade, again covered themselves with glory. The Twentieth lost during the day one officer, Capt. Weston H. Keene, and six men killed and Capt. H. F. Sidelinger, Lieut. Alden Miller and fifty men wounded. The brigade commander being injured just before the assault, Major Spear, the only field officer in the brigade, took command, and the Twentieth passed into the hands of Capt. A. W. Clark of Company E.

On the 2d of October the Twentieth moved to the front and threw up earth works where they remained until the 20th when the regiment took part in a reconnoisance to Hatcher's Run. The next day the troops returned to the works, the Twentieth acting as rear guard and losing one man killed and two wounded. Nov. 8th, Lieut. Col. Gilmore returned and took command and on the 5th of December the corps was relieved and moved to the rear on the Jerusalem Plank Road. The next day the corps moved out for a raid on the Weldon Railroad which continued to be used by the rebels as far as Stony Creek Station. About twenty miles of the road was destroyed and the corps returned to camp on the Plank Road Dec. 12th. This expedition you will all remember as the time when the Fifth Corps got gloriously drunk on "apple jack."

The regiment now supposed that winter quarters had been reached and both officers and men worked like beavers in the erection of comfortable huts many of which were quite elaborate. Major Spear and eight men went to Maine on recruiting service Jan. 15th 1865. Feb. 5th the regiment moved with the corps to Hatcher's Run and participated the next day in a second fight in the vicinity of that historic stream with slight loss. After the engagement the Twentieth went into camp at that place.

March 13th, Lieut. Col. Gilmore having resigned, Major Ellis Spear was commissioned Colonel, Capt. Walter G. Morrill, Lieut. Colonel and Capt. Atherton W. Clark, Major. About the same time a special order from the War Department made Charles D. Gilmore full Colonel and in consequence Maj. Spear could not be

mustered. Lieut. Col. Morrill assumed command of the regiment and Major Spear was ordered on duty at Corps Headquarters.

The final campaign of the war was now about to open. On the 29th of March the Twentieth moved across the run and supported Chamberlain's brigade in the action on the Quaker Road. The skirmish the next day resulted in the possession of the Boydton Road. On the 31st the regiment had a hand in the action at Gravelly Run having several wounded, among them Lieut J. H. Stanwood, commanding Company E.

April 1st the Fifth Corps was ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan and acted as a sort of foot cavalry, if I may be permitted to use the expression, during the remainder of the campaign. On that day the Twentieth joined in the second attack on Five Forks and were among the first to gain the works, capturing one battle flag and a large number of prisoners.

Then followed the evacuation of Richmond and the pursuit in which the cavalry and the Fifth Corps by their rapid movements sealed the fate of Lee's army and when, on the 9th of April, the white flag of truce came over the field it was to the division bearing the red Maltese cross that it came. When the terms of surrender had been arranged Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, who received his first baptism of fire while an officer of the Twentieth Maine, was designated to command the parade before which the troops stacked their arms and colors and on the 12th the same grand old division was drawn up with our Third Brigade in the main line to witness the last movement of the confederate army of Northern Virginia.

The regiment arrived at Arlington Heights May 12th and participated in the great review on the 23d. Col. Gilmore resigned on the 29th and Major Spear was mustered as Colonel and Capt. A. W. Clark as Major. Col. Spear remained on detached duty. On the 4th of June 1865, the veterans of the Twentieth were mustered out of the service and started for Maine the day following under the command of Lieut. Col. Morrill, arriving in Portland on the 8th

When the regiment left Washington the recruits of the Twentieth were consolidated with those of the Sixteenth and First Sharpshooters. This organization was known as the Twentieth Maine and remained in the service till July 16th.

Comrades—How vividly these scenes rush before our minds tonight, and though they seem more like the fantasm of troubled

dreams, yet they can never, never be forgotten. Softened by the influence of time, the motley panoramma passes rapidly before us --the weary march, the fierce assault, the hospital and the dreadful prison appear upon the canvas stretching from Antietam to Appomattox. Along the whole line may be seen the graves of our fellow-comrades, the memory of whose deeds remain fresh in our own hearts to-night and will be cherished by generations yet to come. Their achievements and your achievements made the history of the old regiment glorious, and as in the pride of your nationality you exclaim "I am an American citizen!" so in the light of your record as a regiment, you may exultantly add : "I, too, was a soldier of the Twentieth Maine!"

While Lieut. Miller was speaking Gen. Chamberlain appeared upon the platform and was greeted with cheers. At the close of the address J. L. Shaw's quartette rendered the song, "All Honor to the Soldier Give," in fine style, receiving much applause.

Gen. Chamberlain was then introduced and spoke briefly, touchingly and eloquently of the deeds of the Twentieth Maine. He complimented the graceful and modest manner in which the facts of the history of the Twentieth had been put together and said he was astonished to find how short a time he was directly with it. His experience with the Twentieth was the most honorable of his life. The red Maltese cross he was proud to wear above all the badges upon his breast. It was once crimsoned with blood but it was now blushing with undying love. No body of men who wore that badge was worthier than the Twentieth Maine, a regiment that, he had the words of generals, from brigade commanders up to Meade himself, was held of as great account as any regiment that served in the war of the rebellion. They all eagerly gave recognition to its heroism and valor, its fortitude and patience. For discipline and morals, it bore a character conspicuous in the army. In Jeff Davis' history he told one true thing when he said, in speaking of the battle of Gettysburg, that it was those fellows up there on Round Top that spoiled his plans. The manly vigor shown by the Twentieth Maine had gone into history. In conclusion he said : "But I cannot speak. God

bless the old flag and God bless you all, again and forever."

At the close of Gen. Chamberlain's remarks the band played a medley and then at the General's request the bugler sounded "tattoo." Shaw's quartette sang "Larboard Watch, Ahoy," and all united in singing "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "Auld Lang Syne," when the audience was dismissed and the business meeting of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association began.

The Association transacted the following business :

Reading the records of last meeting.

Reading letters from Gen. Ames, Col. Gilmore, Col. Morrill, Maj. J. F Land, Maj. J. B. Fitch, Capt. Howard L. Prince. Lieut. E. R. Smborn and Sergt. W. T. Livermore. (A letter from Col. Ellis Spear was received too late for the reunion.)

The following committee was nominated to select a board of officers for the Association : J. H. Stanwood, W. K. Bickford, Franklin True. The committee subsequently reported the following :

President, H. S. Melcher, Portland.
Vice President, J. B. Wescott, Bath.
Secretary, S. L. Miller, Waldoboro.

The report was accepted and the nominations confirmed.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer read and approved.

A motion to present the colors to the State was not carried.

Voted, That the Executive Committee confer with Gen. Ames in regard to keeping the old battle flag in the posession of the association.

Voted, That the LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS be made the organ of the Association.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to have the historical address published in pamphlet form.

A contribution of $10.73 was taken for associational purposes.

Adjourned.

Thursday forenoon the Twentieth, numbering sixty men, under the command of Capt. R. B. Plummer, joined the parade and

were much cheered as they bore their old battle flag along the route of the procession.

Thursday afternoon about forty members of the Twentieth, commanded by Capt. Plummer, participated in the sham fight.

Thursday evening a business meeting was held at regimental headquarters for the purpose of deciding upon a badge. At this meeting it was

Voted, That the Executive Committee be authorized to procure badges, worth one dollar each, for the use of the association.

Voted, That the badges be procured in season for the next reunion.

Voted, That the next reunion of the Twentieth Maine be held with the general reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Maine.

After a general and affecting hand-shaking the veterans of the Twentieth regiment separated.

LETTER FROM GENERAL AMES.

The President of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association has received the following letter from General Ames, which will be readily understood :

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1881.

Dear Sir :—

Returning to the city after a long absence I find yours of the 10th ult.

Out of respect for the wishes of the Association I withdraw my request to have the colors delivered over to the State authorities. The further request that they may be used on occasions of parade and assembly I also acquiesce in. I will leave them with your association for the present, at least, knowing the respect and attention they will receive. Yours truly,

A. AMES.

H. S. Melcher,
President Twentieth Maine Volunteers Association
Portland, Maine.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 013 702 605 3